

#### KD-Validated Anti-Phospholipid Scramblase 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # AGI1691

## Specification

# KD-Validated Anti-Phospholipid Scramblase 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

| A 11 11           |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Application       | WB, FC                                   |
| Primary Accession | <u>015162</u>                            |
| Reactivity        | Rat, Human, Mouse                        |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                               |
| Isotype           | Rabbit IgG                               |
| Calculated MW     | Predicted, 35 kDa , observed, 35 kDa KDa |
| Gene Name         | PLSCR1                                   |
| Aliases           | Phospholipid Scramblase 1; MMTRA1B;      |
|                   | Ca(2+)-Dependent Phospholipid            |
|                   | Scramblase 1; Erythrocyte Phospholipid   |
|                   | Scramblase; Mg(2+)-Dependent Nuclease;   |
|                   | PL Scramblase 1; EC 3.1; MmTRA1b         |
| Immunogen         | A synthesized peptide derived from human |
| -                 | Scramblase 1                             |

# KD-Validated Anti-Phospholipid Scramblase 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5359 Other Names Phospholipid scramblase 1, PL scramblase 1, Ca(2+)-dependent phospholipid scramblase 1, Erythrocyte phospholipid scramblase, Mg(2+)-dependent nuclease, 3.1.-.-, MmTRA1b, PLSCR1

# KD-Validated Anti-Phospholipid Scramblase 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PLSCR1

### Function

Catalyzes calcium-induced ATP-independent rapid bidirectional and non-specific movement of phospholipids (lipid scrambling or lipid flip-flop) between the inner and outer leaflet of the plasma membrane resulting in collapse of the phospholipid asymmetry which leads to phosphatidylserine externalization on the cell surface (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10770950" target="\_blank">10770950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18629440" target="\_blank">10770950</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18629440" target="\_blank">18629440</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23590222" target="\_blank">23590222</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23659204" target="\_blank">23659204</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24648509" target="\_blank">24343571</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24648509" target="\_blank">24648509</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24648509" target="\_blank">24648509</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24648509" target="\_blank">24648509</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24648509" target="\_blank">29748552</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/2110987" target="\_blank">2110987</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32110987" target=" blank">32110987</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3663431"</a>



target=" blank">8663431</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9218461" target=" blank">9218461</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9485382" target="blank">9485382</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9572851" target=" blank">9572851</a>). Mediates calcium-dependent phosphatidylserine externalization and apoptosis in neurons via its association with TRPC5 (By similarity). Also exhibits magnesium-dependent nuclease activity against double- stranded DNA and RNA but not single-stranded DNA and can enhance DNA decatenation mediated by TOP2A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17567603" target=" blank">17567603</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27206388" target=" blank">27206388</a>). Negatively regulates FcR-mediated phagocytosis in differentiated macrophages (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26745724" target=" blank">26745724</a>). May contribute to cytokine-regulated cell proliferation and differentiation (By similarity). May play a role in the antiviral response of interferon (IFN) by amplifying and enhancing the IFN response through increased expression of select subset of potent antiviral genes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15308695" target=" blank">15308695</a>). Inhibits the functions of viral transactivators, including human T-cell leukemia virus (HTLV)-1 protein Tax, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-1 Tat, human hepatitis B virus (HBV) HBx, Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) BZLF1 and human cytomegalovirus IE1 and IE2 proteins through direct interactions (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22789739" target=" blank">22789739</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23501106" target=" blank">23501106</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25365352" target=" blank">25365352</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31434743" target=" blank">31434743</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35138119" target="blank">35138119</a>). Also mediates the inhibition of influenza virus infection by preventing nuclear import of the viral nucleoprotein/NP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29352288" target=" blank">29352288</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35595813" target=" blank">35595813</a>). Plays a crucial role as a defense factor against SARS-CoV-2 independently of its scramblase activity by directly targeting nascent viral vesicles to prevent virus-membrane fusion and the release of viral RNA into the host-cell cytosol (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37438530" target=" blank">37438530</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor; Cytoplasmic side. Nucleus. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region Note=Localizes to the perinuclear region in the presence of RELT (PubMed:22052202). Palmitoylation regulates its localization to the cell membrane or the nucleus; trafficking to the cell membrane is dependent upon palmitoylation whereas in the absence of palmitoylation, localizes to the nucleus (PubMed:12564925)

#### **Tissue Location**

Expressed in platelets, erythrocyte membranes, lymphocytes, spleen, thymus, prostate, testis, uterus, intestine, colon, heart, placenta, lung, liver, kidney and pancreas. Not detected in brain and skeletal muscle.

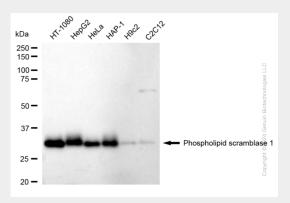
### KD-Validated Anti-Phospholipid Scramblase 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

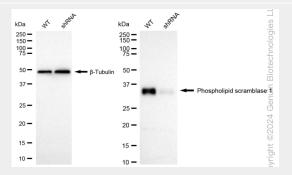
- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- <u>Flow Cytomety</u>
- <u>Cell Culture</u>



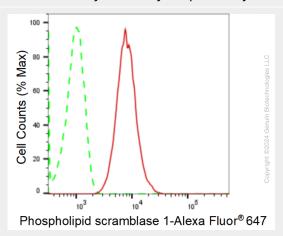
## KD-Validated Anti-Phospholipid Scramblase 1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Western blotting analysis using anti-Phospholipid scramblase 1 antibody (Cat#AGI1691). Total cell lysates ( $30 \mu g$ ) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-Phospholipid scramblase 1 antibody (Cat#AGI1691, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-Phospholipid scramblase 1 antibody (Cat#AGI1691). Phospholipid scramblase 1 expression in wild type (WT) and Phospholipid scramblase 1 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20  $\mu$ g of total cell lysates.  $\beta$ -Tubulin serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-Phospholipid scramblase 1 antibody (Cat#AGI1691, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of Phospholipid scramblase 1 expression in HT-1080 cells using anti-Phospholipid scramblase 1 antibody (Cat#AGI1691, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, Phospholipid scramblase 1.